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Five Reasons Are Outlined to Congress In Support of Foreign Affairs Academy

Reasons for wanting such an institution were summarized by Walt W. Rostow, counselor and chairman of the Policy Planning Council in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A black and white portrait of a man with glasses, wearing a suit and tie. He is smiling slightly. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost photocopied appearance.

otherwise would not be generated.

Rosow cited the post-war development of a remarkable set of institutions devoted to research on problems of foreign and military policy; such institutions now make major contributions in the form of both research and policy suggestions.

A National Academy of Foreign Affairs would establish a sound systematic and effective link between the government and such institutions.

Under proper auspices, first-rate men outside government would come to regard it as wise to budget and plan ahead for a year or so to be spent in Washington at the academy, not merely to enrich the stream of teaching here, but to permit them access to the materials, men and problems which are their normal concern in their institutions and universities.

Rostow detailed five reasons why the State Department would consider such an academy as an advantage and as a step forward.

proposed academy would create an atmosphere in which men, with both practical and academic experience, could survey the lessons of past successes and failures on a case study basis.

From such experience, gleaned from classified material, they could generate new teaching materials, freely debate the past and look ahead, and bring into the stream of policy-making within the government ideas and proposals which

Team Work Needed

4. The third rule brought up was that of experience. These experiences show the value of problems are unfamiliar. They can be digested and become national lessons.